



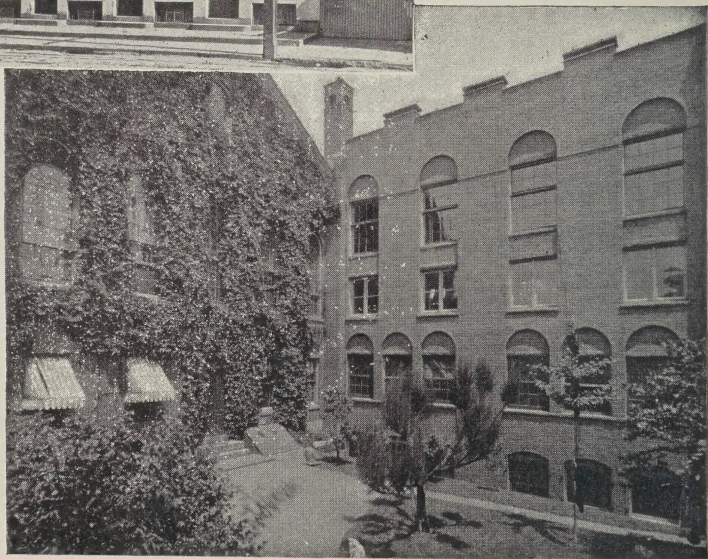
Guide to the Museum

OF THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF
SCIENCE   EAST INDIA MARINE BUILDING



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SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS   1901



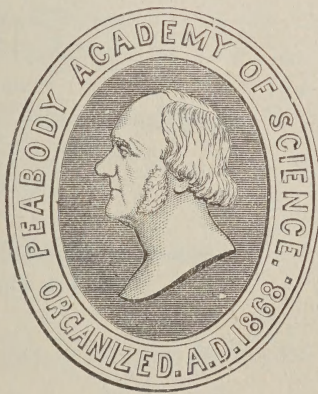
PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (FRONT AND REAR).

GUIDE TO THE MUSEUM

OF THE

PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

(EAST INDIA MARINE BUILDING)



SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

1901

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PREFATORY NOTE.

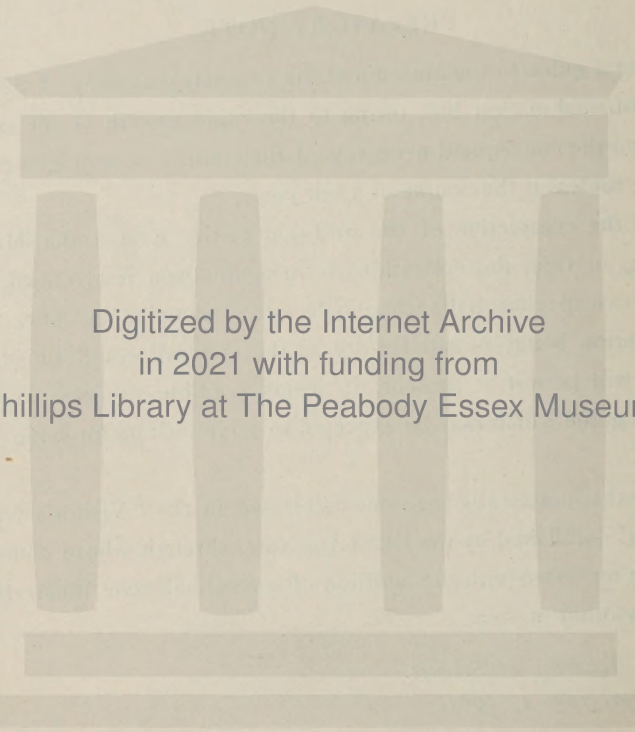
The first guide to the museum of the Peabody Academy of Science was published in 1879, but, owing to the rapid growth of the collections and the consequent necessity of their entire re-arrangement, it became useless in the course of a few years.

Since the completion of the addition to the East India Marine building, in 1889, the collections have again been re-arranged, and now fill two spacious halls where before they occupied but one. The classification being as satisfactory as the crowded condition of the objects will permit at present, it seems possible to issue another museum guide which may be expected to serve visitors for some time to come.

The text is practically the same as printed in the "Visitor's Guide to Salem" published by the Essex Institute, through whose courtesy it is here reprinted with the addition of several half-tone illustrations and some other matter.

Peabody Academy of Science.

Salem, July 1, 1901.



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THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

(*East India Marine Building, 101 Essex St.*)

THE "Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science" organized and became incorporated in 1868, having received funds, by gift in 1867, from George Peabody, of London, for the "Promotion of Science and Useful Knowledge in the County of Essex." Under the instrument of trust, East India Marine Hall, erected in 1824, was purchased and refitted to contain the museum of the East India Marine Society, begun in 1799, and the natural history and ethnological collections of the Essex Institute, begun in 1834, which were received by the trustees as permanent deposits. To this foundation the trustees have made many valuable additions, and another exhibition hall has been built to provide room for the constantly increasing collections.

The Salem East India Marine Society was organized in 1799, its membership being confined to "*persons who have actually navigated the seas beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, as masters or supercargoes of vessels belonging to Salem.*" Its objects were:—"First, to assist the widows and children of deceased members. . . . Second, to collect such facts and observations as tend to the improvement and security of navigation. . . . Third, to form a museum of natural and artificial curiosities, particularly such as are to be found beyond the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn." The museum was begun in November, 1799, the first gift being received from Capt. Jonathan Carnes.

The East India Marine Society at first occupied rooms on the third floor of the Stearns building, which formerly stood at the northeast corner of Washington and Essex streets, but in 1804 the society moved to rooms in the new Pickman building, which occupied the

present site of the Downing block, 173 Essex street. It is an interesting fact that these rooms were later the home, successively, of the Athenæum, the Historical and Natural History societies, and the Essex Institute. Between the years 1804 and 1820, the collections rapidly increased, and the museum became crowded. In 1824, the East India Marine Hall building was erected by a joint stock corporation, the members of the society being the principal stockholders; the lower floor was occupied by the Asiatic Bank, the Oriental Insurance Office, and the U. S. Post Office, while the large hall above, one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, was leased to the society for its museum. The hall was dedicated October 14, 1825, John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, delivering the opening address.

During the years which followed, accessions to the ethnological department of the museum, from China, India, the Pacific Islands, Africa and South America, were numerous and valuable, while at the meetings of the society there came together, socially, the travelled merchants and master mariners of Salem; elegant suppers were served on the great crescent-shaped table which formerly occupied the centre of the hall, and many distinguished guests were entertained. When the commerce of Salem declined, the membership of the society decreased, and it became impossible to properly sustain the museum. During this latter period, also, the Essex Institute had accumulated a large and valuable collection of specimens in natural history, which required much care and a large expenditure of money for their preservation and display.

In 1866, the attention of George Peabody, of London, then visiting Salem, was called to this condition of affairs in the two institutions, and in 1867, Mr. Peabody placed \$140,000 in the hands of several gentlemen whom he named, and who, under instructions, purchased East India Marine Hall, refitted it, and were incorporated, in 1868, as the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, Francis Peabody of Salem, President of the Essex Institute, being chosen as the first President of the Board. The expenditures for purchasing East India Marine Hall and refitting it, were met with \$40,000 of the gift, \$100,000 remaining by instruction of the donor as a fund, the income only to be expended in conducting the affairs of the institution. The museum of the East India Marine Society and the natural history and ethnological collections of the Essex Institute having been deposited with the new Board of Trustees and arranged in the cabinets of the refitted hall, the work of the East India Marine Society, under the

second and third clauses of "The chief objects of the institution," closed. The value and importance of this work were acknowledged by students and in the reports of government officials, and were commented upon in autograph letters, now preserved in the museum, from Presidents Jefferson and Madison. The society printed, as early as 1821, a catalogue of its museum, which was even then arranged as a scientific collection.

On December 15, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the East India Marine Society and its museum was celebrated, and it is interesting to record of this museum that, during the entire century of its existence, no visitor has ever been charged an admittance fee. In the early days members' cards admitted to the hall, but even this requirement was not rigidly enforced, and since the museum came into the possession of the Academy trustees, in 1867, the doors have been open free to all.

Although the East India Marine Society no longer conducts investigations, nor maintains a museum, its charitable work, the first of its fundamental objects, is still pursued, the income from its considerable funds being annually distributed for the benefit of unfortunate members or their families, and it is confidently believed that this society, or club, sustained for three generations in its unique features, is without a parallel.

The Peabody Academy of Science has published numerous memoirs and annual reports; for six years it sustained one of the first summer schools of natural history held in this country, and classes in geology, botany and zoölogy have been conducted in its rooms during the winter months. In connection with lectures on native birds, given each spring to a class of thirty persons, a study-collection of birds of the county has been prepared from which specimens are loaned under certain restrictions, to the teachers of the Salem schools, for use in natural history instruction.

In 1885, the museum having outgrown its accommodations, the trustees began work on a large addition to the building, primarily for the purpose of placing the valuable ethnological collections in a place of greater safety. The lower floor of this addition was utilized for a lecture room, which was opened on February 12, 1886, as "Academy Hall." In this hall the lectures of the Academy, and the free lectures of the Essex Institute, are given; it has also furnished a much needed and suitable place for other lectures and concerts,—the rehearsals of the Salem Oratorio Society, the meetings of the Woman's Club, and for educational purposes. In October, 1889, the "East Hall," on

the second floor of the new building, was completed and opened to the public, and here are arranged the ethnological collections. On February 18, 1895, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, the founder of the Academy, by special invitation of the trustees, the teachers and pupils of the Salem schools visited the museum, 5538 visitors being recorded during the day.

In 1893 the institution received its first bequest, the sum of two thousand dollars, from the late Col. George Peabody of Salem. In 1901, an unrestricted bequest of ten thousand dollars was received from the late Walter Scott Dickson. These are welcome additions to its funds, for with the growth of the museum, increasing work, and reduced interest rates, the varied functions of the institution have been greatly hampered.

As now arranged, the collections of the museum may be summarized as follows :—

1. A nearly complete collection of the animals and minerals and rocks of Essex county arranged in the cases at the northern end of the first hall. A collection of woods of the trees of Essex county, and one of the pre-historic relics of the county, in the gallery cases. A large collection of the dried plants of the county in cabinets in the lower rooms, which may be consulted by students upon application at the office.

2. A synoptical collection, illustrating the animal kingdom from the lowest to the highest forms, arranged and labelled according to the text books in common use in schools and colleges. This collection is at the southern end of the hall, excepting the insects, a portion of which are arranged in the rail cases in the gallery.

3. A small type collection of minerals, illustrating the edition of Dana's Mineralogy used in schools, and one of fossils, illustrating the historical geology of the earth, from the oldest to the most recent formations, arranged in the central gallery cases. Also, a collection of botanical specimens in the western gallery, and a small collection of archaeological objects from North America, Europe and Egypt, in the eastern gallery.

4. A collection, arranged by countries, of objects illustrating the every day life, dress and religious customs, the implements of war and of domestic use, and objects of art of the native races of Japan, Yezo, Korea, China, Malay Archipelago, Siam, India, Africa, the Pacific Islands, North and South America, etc., occupying the East Hall.

5. A historical collection of portraits of prominent Salem merchants, members and officers of the East India Marine Society, together with many interesting relics commemorating the early social character of that institution, also, models and pictures of Salem merchant vessels. These are preserved as a special collection in the East Hall, and form an interesting memorial of the commercial history of Salem.

So far as possible the objects in the museum are clearly marked with their names and the locality from which they were obtained, and cards, giving author's name, title, and call number of books in the Salem Public Library, containing information pertaining to various portions of the collection, will be found appended to many of the objects in the cases.

The arrangement of the museum is intended to be educational, and not merely for the purpose of exhibiting curiosities. It is especially designed as an aid in connection with school work, and the officers of the museum will gladly assist teachers and classes in the examination of the collections, if notified beforehand of intended visits. It is suggested that classes of twenty or less gain much more information than when the number is larger.

The officers of the Academy desire that the public shall receive every possible advantage consistent with the instrument of trust, and they hope that every one able to do so, will aid them by contributing toward the increase and improvement of the collections, which have almost wholly been received by gift. The work of the Academy is conducted, and its museum maintained, entirely from the trust funds; it has no other source of income. The annual expenses have increased with the growth of the museum, and the work and usefulness of the institution could be greatly advanced by additions to its funds and income.

The publications of the Academy and the Museum Guide may be obtained of the constable in the museum, who will also direct visitors to any special collections. Those who desire information regarding the specimens, or in relation to scientific subjects, should inquire at the office or request the constable to call some officer of the museum.

The trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science are: George Augustus Peabody, President; S. Endicott Peabody, Vice-President; Abner C. Goodell, Secretary; John Robinson, Treasurer; Elihu Thompson, Francis H. Lee, Francis H. Appleton, and Dudley L. Pickman. The officers of the Academy are: Edward S. Morse, Director, and John H. Sears, Curator of Mineralogy and Geology. The offices are on the lower floor of the East India Marine building, 161 Essex street, where all inquiries in regard to the collections and work of the Academy should be made and all letters addressed.

KEY TO PLAN OF MARINE HALL.

Peabody Academy of Science.

Main Floor.

ESSEX COUNTY COLLECTIONS.

- Case 1. (a) Minerals; (b, c) rocks.
2. Historic geology; (d) photographs, (e, f) rock specimens.
3. Mammals.
4. Birds; (g) loons, (h) ducks, (j) herons.
5. Birds; (k) shore birds, (l) doves, (m) hawks, (n) owls.
6. Birds; (o, p, r) song birds, etc.
7. Invertebrates; (s) sponges, (t) shells, (u) crabs and lobsters; (v) insects.
8. (w, x) Fishes, (y) snakes, (z) turtles.

ZOOLOGY (in general).

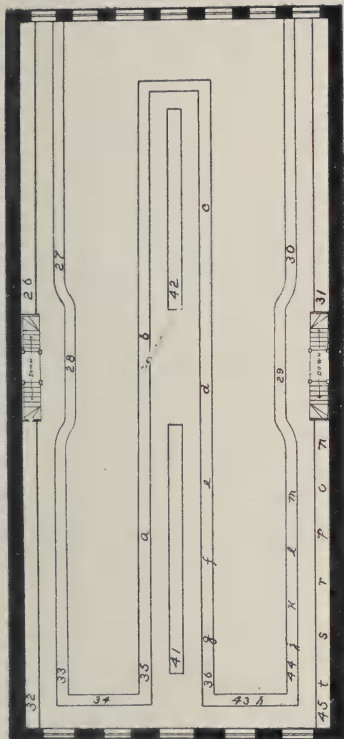
- Case 9. (a) Sponges, (b, c) corals.
10. (d) Fan corals, (e) star fishes, (f) worms.
11. (g) Shells, (h) crabs and lobsters, (j) insects.
12. (k) Fishes, (l) snakes, (m) turtles.
13. Birds; (n) ducks, (o) pheasants, (p) parrots.
14. Birds; toucans and cuckoos.
15. (r) Song birds, etc., (s) marsupials, (t) beaver, etc.
16. Deer, etc.
17. American bison (buffalo).
18. (v) Parts of whale, etc., (w) bear, (x) leopard, (y) monkeys, (z) man.

Gallery.

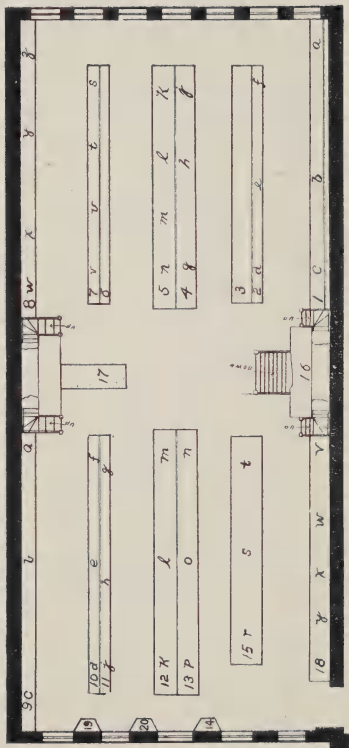
- Case 26. Native woods, trees.
27. Native woods, shrubs.
28. Native woods, tested blocks.
29. Prehistoric relics.
30. Prehistoric relics.
31. Prehistoric relics.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

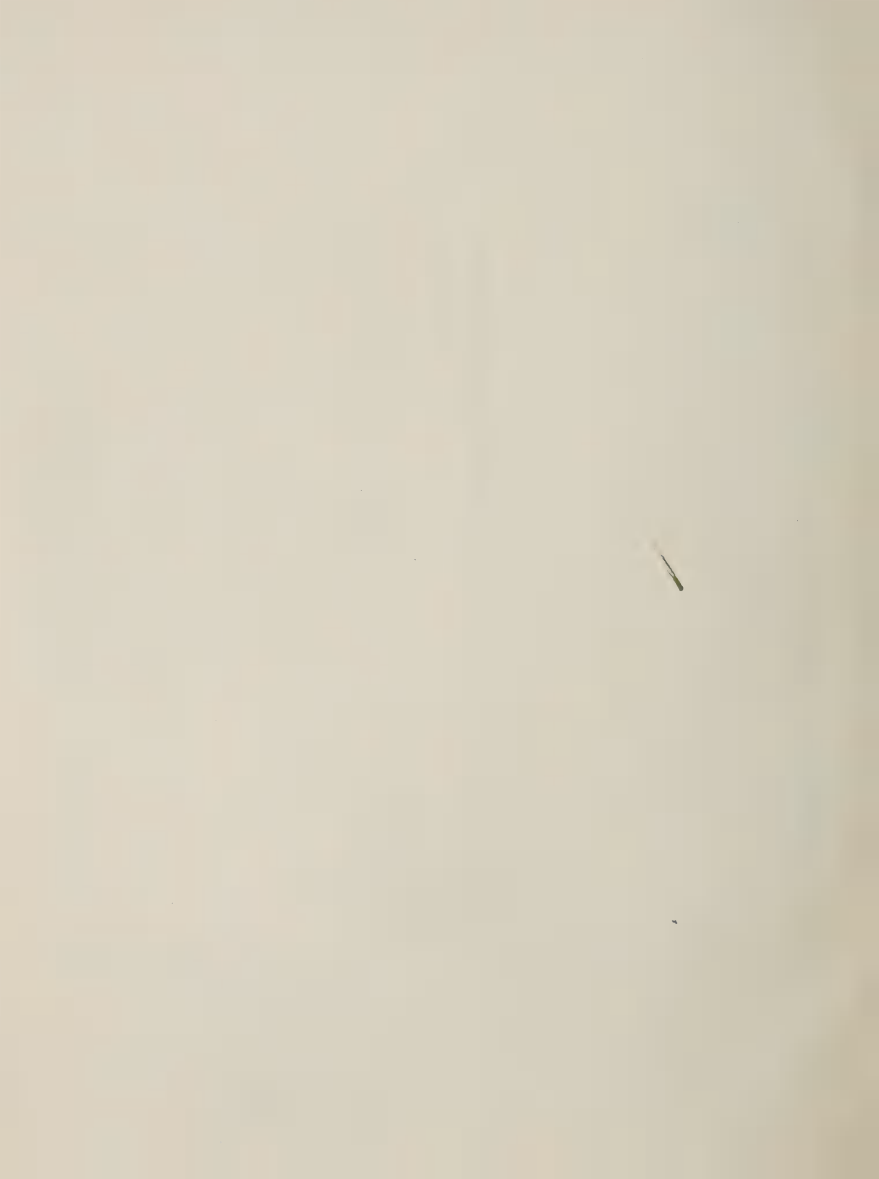
- Case 32. Botany, classified specimens.
33. Botany, economic.
34. Botany.
35. Insects; (a) bees and wasps, (b) moths and butterflies.
36. (c) Beetles, (d) grasshoppers, (e) gypsy moth, (f) meteorites (opposite geological specimens).
41. Historic geology.
42. Minerals.
43. Stone age, Europe.
44. Prehistoric relics; (j) Kentucky caves, (k, l) New Jersey, (m) world-wide types.
45. Prehistoric relics; (n) United States, (o) Arizona, Hemenway expedition, (p) Roman amphoræ from France, (r) Egypt, (s) ancient Europe, (t) modern Europe.



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GALLERY MARINE HALL PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE FLOOR



GUIDE TO THE MUSEUM OF THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

Entrance, East India Marine building, 161 Essex street (open every week day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.); pass through hallway (topographical and geological maps of Essex county, coast charts, maps and plans of Salem, with places of interest indicated). Pass up stairway at left to Marine Hall (old hall), the northern half (right on entering) devoted to the Essex county collections, the southern half to a general zoological collection.

ESSEX COUNTY COLLECTIONS.

Essex county contains about 520 square miles of territory, has some sixty miles of coast line, a large river, several smaller ones, and numerous ponds. Few hills exceed three hundred feet above the sea level, but there are soils of various kinds and woodlands and swamps favorable to animal and plant life, hence the great variety of specimens of the fauna and flora in the county collection.

The formation of a collection illustrating every species of the animals, plants and minerals of the county, as well as relics of its prehistoric inhabitants, was one of the first aims of the Essex County Natural History Society in 1834, and this work has been continued by the Institute, and the Academy.

Minerals and Rocks of Essex County. Case 1.* Minerals (a); rocks (b-c). Case 2. Historical geology of the county illustrated by photographs (d); and specimens (e-f).

This collection has been brought together by the curator, John H. Sears, during the past eight years, while engaged in a systematic survey of the county in behalf of the Academy. The collection includes more than thirteen hundred specimens of minerals and rock formations. To illustrate their practical value in the arts, and for building purposes, one hundred specimens of the rocks are represented by polished specimens placed beside those of the same rock showing the natural cleavage. So far as possible the arrangement of the minerals follows Dana's Text-book of Mineralogy; that of the rocks, Geikie's Text-book of Geology. Each specimen is clearly labelled, and photographs of geological formations, and, in some instances, thin sections of the rocks prepared for microscopic study, and enlarged prints from microphotographs, are placed upon the tablets.

A geological map of Essex county, giving the outcropping rocks, prepared by Mr. Sears and published by the Essex Institute, is based upon this collection.

Mammals of Essex County. Case 3.

Included in this group are two wild-cats which were taken in the county in 1821

*In the following descriptions the figures refer to the cases and the letters to the sections.

and 1832, and fine specimens of the fox, mink, otter, raccoon, porcupine, the harbor seal, besides the more common smaller mammals. Directly over this case is the skeleton of a "black-fish" (belonging to the family of whales) which was shot near Beverly bridge, where it had become stranded by the outflowing tide.

Birds of Essex County. Case 4. Loons, terns, gulls (g); ducks (h); herons (j). Case 5. Shore birds (k); doves, grouse (l); hawks, eagles (m); owls (n). Case 6. Woodpeckers, crows, finches, swallows, and songbirds generally.

This collection includes 260 species, 1131 specimens of birds actually taken within the limits of the county, besides the nests and eggs of resident species. There are many rare transient and accidental visitant birds represented, and several remarkable albinos. The names and the arrangement of the collection follow the "Check-list of the American Ornithologists' Union," Chapman's "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America," and other recent works.

Invertebrates of Essex County. Case 7. Sponges, worms, etc. (s); mollusks, land and sea shells (t); lobsters and crabs (u); insects (v). A larger collection of insects will be found in the rail cases of the gallery, 35 and 36.

Among the sponges are some fine specimens from Beverly bridge, and among the lobsters, one specimen which weighed 25 pounds. There are a large number of curiously malformed lobster claws and lobsters in the process of moulting.

Fishes and Reptiles of Essex County. Case 8. Large specimens, sturgeon, sharks, tunny, sunfish, angler, etc. (w); alcoholic and stuffed specimens of the smaller fishes, fresh and salt water (x); snakes (y); turtles, frogs and toads (z).

Owing to the difficulty of preserving specimens of fishes for museum exhibition, this collection is not so complete or so satisfactory as the other county collections. There are stuffed specimens of several of the larger salt water fishes, and many alcoholic specimens of the smaller species from both fresh and salt water. Among the reptiles are fine specimens of the rattlesnake, and many turtles, including the rarer box turtle and the great leather-back turtle, the latter having been taken in a fishing net at Rockport in the summer of 1885.

Botanical Collections of Essex County. Case 26 (N. W. gallery). Woods of county trees. Case 27. Woods of shrubs and fruits, nuts, acorns, etc. Case 28. Woods tested for strength, fuel value, etc.; plants poisonous to handle.

The wood specimens are as large as the limits of the cases will permit. All of the native trees are represented, as well as a large number of extensively introduced species. Of the specimens of county woods which received the United States government tests for strength, fuel value, etc., a full report will be found in the ninth volume of reports of the tenth census of the United States.

The collection of county woods is illustrated by the plates from Emerson's "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts," Dame and Brooks' "Typical Elms and Other Trees," and from other sources. The labels follow Gray's "Manual of Botany," the sixth edition. The dried plants are kept in the class room, where, also, such botanical books as may be required are to be found, with microscopes for special examinations. The plants of Essex county are mounted on upwards of four thousand sheets of paper, and are arranged in cabinets. The flowering plants, including the sedges and grasses, and the ferns, mosses and algæ, are represented by numerous specimens. Such foreign plants as may be of service for comparison and general study are preserved, but no attempt is made to form a large collection outside of the county species. There are, however, good collections of the grasses of North America, mosses of Europe, ferns and sea-weeds. Permission to examine this collection may be had by calling upon any officer of the museum.

Prehistoric Relics of Essex County. Case 29 (N. E. gallery). Native rocks and implements made from similar materials. Case 30. Charm stones, sinkers, large masses of arrow points, knives, etc., arrow point making, pottery, miscellaneous relics. Case 31. Stone implements, including axes, gouges, celts, etc., arrow and spear points, objects from shell heaps and graves.

This collection is very large, and is worthy of careful examination. Among the surface finds, the axes, gouges, knives, and spear and arrow points are especially fine. The objects from graves and shell-heaps are not only numerous, but of great rarity. Many mounted stone implements, from the later stone age of Alaska and elsewhere, are placed in this section, to show the mode of mounting the prehistoric relics. The rocks of Essex county, from which the implements found were undoubtedly made, are shown in one case, together with implements made from each variety. All of the specimens are fully explained by the labels. At the foot of the gallery stairs is a large stone mortar found at the site of an Indian village near the Ipswich river in Middleton. It weighs 1022 pounds, and is too large to be placed with the other objects in the gallery cases. These prehistoric relics are no doubt the work of the tribes of Algonquin Indians which inhabited this region, or, in rare instances, may have been obtained by them from more distant tribes, in warfare or by barter, before the coming of the white man as a permanent resident to these shores. But many of the specimens found in graves, associated with undoubted Indian skeletons, such as beads of European make, brass trinkets and copper cooking pots, clearly indicate a connection with European voyagers. These objects were undoubtedly obtained dur-

ing the sixteenth and early portions of the seventeenth centuries, and are, therefore, about 250 to 350 years old. Many of the objects of purely native workmanship may be much older, and some may have been the work of a race of people which occupied the land before the advent of the red Indian. This older race is supposed by some writers to have been the stock from which the present Eskimo have descended and to have been driven northward by the aggressive red Indians who advanced from the south and west.

GENERAL ZOÖLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

- Case 9. Sponges and lowest forms (a); corals (b-c).
- Case 10. Fan corals (d); star-fishes and sea-urchins (e); worms (f).
- Case 11. Mollusks, shells (g); crustacea, lobsters and crabs (h); insects (j); other insects in gallery rail cases 35 and 36.
- Case 12. Fishes (k); snakes (l); turtles, alligators, etc. (m).
- Case 13. Birds: sea birds, ducks, etc. (n); pheasants, doves, etc. (o); birds of prey and parrots (p).
- Case 14. Toucans, cuckoos, etc.
- Case 15. Woodpeckers, birds of paradise, song birds, etc. (r); duck-billed platypus, kangaroo and other marsupials (s); beaver, squirrels, etc. (t).
- Case 16. Deer, caribou, etc.
- Case 17. American bison or buffalo.
- Case 18. Bones of elephant, horse, whale, etc. (v); bear (w); leopard, skulls of tiger, etc. (x); monkeys and gorilla skeletons (y); human skeletons, male and female (z).

Beginning with the lowest infusorial forms at case 9 (a), by passing along the lines of cases, as indicated by the case numbers and letters of the alphabet, the visitor will follow out in a generally rising order, the arrangement of the collection, ending with the highest form, represented by the human skeletons. This collection illustrates the animal kingdom in synopsis. It is not intended to show the different species, but to instruct visitors by means of type specimens in the methods of classification by the natural system. The collection is designed to be of especial service to students and teachers of zoölogy. Many of the groups are illustrated by outline drawings and glass models of perishable specimens. The most striking features of the collection are: a very fine collection of corals, particularly rich in East Indian species and fan corals; a collection of mollusks, the largest portion of which, for want of exhibition space, is kept in cases in the lower room, only accessible to students; a collection of snakes and turtles; a good representation of the families of birds; a collection of marsupials from Australia; a collection of mammals, including stuffed specimens of the bison, deer, bears, leopard, and many of the smaller species, and skulls and skeletons, including a very fine skeleton of the gorilla and two of man, male and female. The American bison, or buffalo as it is more commonly called,



VIEW OF SOUTH END OF EAST INDIA MARINE HALL.

will be found in case 17, opposite the entrance of the hall. This specimen, a large male, was captured among others at Porcupine Creek, Montana, by a special expedition authorized by the U. S. government for the Smithsonian Institution.

GENERAL BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

Case 32 (S. W. gallery). Woods, fruits, etc., of plants from various parts of the world, arranged in their botanical sequence, illustrated by numerous plates and diagrams; also selections of plates from "Typical Elms and Other Trees of Massachusetts."

Case 33. Economic plants, cotton, cocoa, coffee, jute, corn, rice, etc.; copal, damar, and other gums; edible nuts, etc.

Case 34. Preserved specimens of Alpine plants. Objects in this case are frequently changed.

COLLECTION OF INSECTS.

Case 35. Bees, wasps, ants (a); butterflies, moths (b).

Case 36. Beetles (c); dragon flies, grasshoppers, etc. (d); special exhibit illustrating the Gypsy moth and its ravages (e).

SCHOOL COLLECTION OF MINERALS AND ROCKS.

Case 41 (central gallery). Historical geology, rock formations, fossils.

Case 42. Minerals, typical specimens arranged in systematic order, geodes, marbles, etc.

These collections are arranged for the use of teachers and students of mineralogy and geology. Together they include some 1200 specimens from all parts of the world. The arrangement and labelling follow the editions of Dana's Mineralogy and Dana's Geology used in the schools of Essex County. Specimens of meteorites will be found in the rail case 36 (f).

GENERAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Case 43. Naturally formed pebbles resembling prehistoric implements, and objects purposely manufactured to deceive relic collectors (g); celts, hammers, flaked implements, etc., from northern Europe, and relics of Swiss lake-dwellers (h).

Case 44. North America: objects from Mammoth and Salt caves, Kentucky (j); objects showing the influence of Europeans upon the native races (k); types of New Jersey relics described by Dr. C. C. Abbott in his "Stone Age in New Jersey," and "Primitive Industry" (l); stone implements arranged to illustrate world-wide similarity of form (m).

Case 45. Stone implements, pottery, etc., from different parts of North America (n) ; selections from the Hemenway collections (Peabody Museum, Cambridge), from the ruins on the Gila and Salt rivers in southern Arizona (o) ; Roman amphoræ from Hyeres, France (p) ; Phoenecian, Etruscan and ancient Roman relics (r) ; selections from the Flinders-Petrie collections (Boston Museum of Fine Arts) from Magada and Ballas, Egypt, 3300 to 3000 years B. C. ; portions of mummies and other relics from various parts of Egypt (s) ; objects from Europe, recent (t).

ETHNOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS (EAST HALL).

Entrance at southeast corner of Marine Hall (old hall).

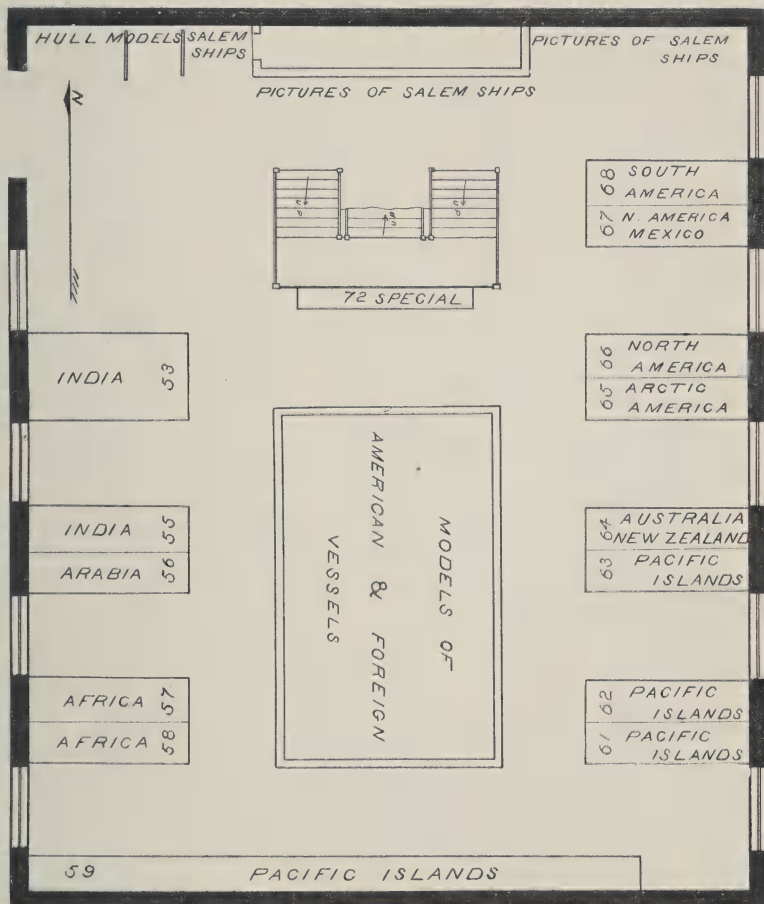
East Hall, which was designed to contain the ethnological collections of the Academy, was opened to the public October 20, 1889. These collections were begun by the East India Marine Society in 1799, and include many valuable objects obtained during the succeeding half century of our commercial pre-eminence, by the members of that organization, to which the objects received from the Essex Institute in 1867, made an important addition. Since that date these collections have been more than doubled through the efforts of the trustees of the Academy, who have endeavored to obtain specimens which should complete series, and thus, so far as possible, carry out the purpose of the old merchants and ship-masters, which was, to represent the life, handiwork and arts of the native races of every portion of the world. The name of the country represented will be seen upon a large tablet over each case, and each object is, in addition, clearly marked with the name and locality from which it was obtained.

India (main floor, right). Case 53. Life-size figures of Indian types and of three Calcutta merchants of the earlier years of the nineteenth century.

Case 55. Small clay figures of native types, chiefly from Calcutta ; idols ; objects of domestic use and ornament.

Case 56. Musical instruments, models of boats, pipes, weapons, etc.

The life-size figures of the Indian merchants are accurate likenesses of the persons they represent. These cases also contain specimens illustrating the manufactures of India, and numerous articles of domestic use, conspicuous among which are many elegant "Hookahs," together with the "hubble-bubbles" or water pipes used by the lower classes, and the "chebooks," several of which have stems six feet in length. In the centre of the hall, beneath the models of vessels, is a palanquin, formerly a common vehicle of travel in India, borne on the shoulders of four coolie bearers. This one was purchased in Calcutta, in 1803, by several Salem merchant captains who chanced to meet there, and who sent it home as a gift to the East



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India Marine Society. In the famous floral processions of former years, as well as on the Society's annual street parade, this palanquin was a conspicuous and favorite feature.

Arabia. Case 56. Weapons, horse-trappings, implements, etc.

Among these objects are leather bridles of fine workmanship, knives, domestic utensils, firearms of various sorts, and a copy of the Koran printed in Arabic. A very beautifully ornamented Algerine rifle, which was a gift to the museum in 1803, from Col. Timothy Pickering, is included.

Africa. Case 57. Objects collected by E. J. Glave in the region of the upper Congo, while on the expedition "Through Darkest Africa" with Stanley. Implements of war, spears, knives, clubs, etc., from the east and west coasts of Africa and from Madagascar. Models of boats and carved seats.

Case 58. Drums, musical instruments, idols, charms, carvings, textile fabrics, etc.

In this collection, in case 57, are the sacrificial knives, charms, spears, a shield, iron and brass work, from the upper Congo, and the diminutive bow and arrows of the dwarf race of the interior of Africa. A great number of finely wrought spears from different parts of Africa, and several of the wooden seats which are carved from a single block of wood. In case 58, the drums, "tom-toms," in great variety of form, and the musical instruments, are very interesting from their primitive character and from the ingenuity shown in utilizing available material. There are a large number of carved spoons, food dishes, idols, and examples of weaving and straw plaiting. Larger models of "dhows," the native trading vessels of the region of Zanzibar, are on the eastern side of the group of vessels in the centre of the hall, together, with a curious model, made by natives on the west coast, which well illustrates their conception of an American vessel of rather more than half a century ago.

Islands of the Central and South Pacific (Polynesia, Micronesia).

Case 59. Long spears of wood, chiefly from Fiji (a); Gilbert Islands, life-size figure in fighting costume, with fibre armor, weapons edged with sharks' teeth, ornaments and fabrics from other Micronesian lands (b); bows, arrows and quivers from various islands (c); Samoa, Tonga, clubs, wooden pillows (d); Fiji, kava bowls, model of double canoe, wigs, fans (e); Fiji, clubs (f); Fiji devil temples, pottery, throwing clubs (g); Marquesas Islands, clubs, paddles, etc.; New Britain and New Ireland, clubs, masks (h).

Case 61. Hawaiian Islands, large carved wooden figure from Temple wall at Hawaii, baskets, pipes, etc. Hervey Islands, carved pad-

dles and mounted stone implements with carved wooden handles. Girdles from various islands.

Case 62. Collection of fishing lines, nets and hooks from various islands. Ornaments of bone, wood, shell, ivory, etc., from various islands.

Case 63. Tapa cloths, tapa sticks, cloaks, shawls, various islands.

The collection of objects from the regions of the Central and South Pacific, or "the South Sea Islands," the general name by which the various groups now subdivided as Polynesia, Micronesia, Australasia, etc., were formerly called, is undoubtedly one of the most important and valuable in the museum. Many of the objects have been in its possession from seventy-five to one hundred years, and as the larger portion of the collection was gathered at the time when the natives of those regions were in their primitive state, the objects are free from the effects of European influences, and hence represent the pure native art and culture of those people. The implements of war and of domestic use, and the primitive fishing hooks and lines, are now nearly everywhere replaced in the islands by those of European make, and in some cases the natives who made many of these objects have, as tribes, become extinct. The following are of special interest:—Carved long spears (59 a); figure and weapons from Gilbert Islands (59 b); Kava bowls, in which an intoxicating liquor is made, from the Fiji islands (59 e); elaborately carved clubs, Fiji (59 f); carved paddles from Hervey Islands (61); clubs from the Marquesas with conventionalized faces (59 h); the large figure from Hawaii (61). This figure, with others of like character, once stood upon the outer wall of a temple at Hawaii, and served to frighten intruders, rather than an object of worship. A similar figure, formerly in the museum of the Congregational House in Boston, is now in the Bishop museum at Honolulu. They are of the greatest interest and rarity.

Australia and New Zealand. Case 64. Australia; clubs, shields, boomerangs, spears and spear throwers. New Zealand; stone clubs, wooden clubs and paddles, jade "hei-tiki," smaller jade objects, flutes, sacrificial knife (carved handle edged with sharks' teeth), carved boxes, etc.

The objects from New Zealand are of great rarity. The "tiki," the gift of the Misses Ropes of Salem, is thought to be the largest and the most perfect specimen owned by any museum, and the sacrificial knife is probably unique. The wood carvings are of special interest as examples of native art. A large model of a New Zealand canoe will be found among the other vessels in the group in the centre of the hall. There are a large number of Australian boomerangs and throwing sticks in the collection. In this case also is temporarily placed the Weld collection of objects, chiefly from the Pacific islands.

New Guinea. Case 62. Mounted stone implements, clubs, shields, domestic utensils, ornaments.

These objects have a very distinctive character, the lime knives used by the natives while chewing the betel nuts, and the flat batons and clubs, are unlike any objects used for similar purposes elsewhere. The flat, sharp-edged axes, mounted in wooden handles, are likewise characteristic of this region.

North America. Case 65. Eskimo wearing apparel, weapons, etc.; objects from polar and sub-polar regions and from the native tribes of northwestern America.

Case 66. Life-size figure of Pai Ute; objects illustrating the tribes of central North America and the southwest.

Case 67. Pottery from Zuñi, Moqui, etc.; basketry, blankets, etc., from south-western tribes.

That there should have been very few objects from North America in the museum in its earlier period is not remarkable when it is considered that Salem merchants were trading with almost every foreign country, while few travelled in their own; nor were objects of native American workmanship thought to be of sufficient interest to insure their preservation. As now arranged, the North American collection includes models of Eskimo boats, clothing, bows and arrows, implements used in the capture of the seal and those ministering to domestic life (case 65). The central and southern Indians are represented by costumes, bows and arrows, belts, knives, basket work, and veritable scalps, one of the latter evidently having been taken from the head of a white woman (case 66). Some of the most interesting objects in this collection are the decorated pottery vessels of the Zuñi and Moqui pueblos, and the objects relating to the domestic and religious life of these people (cases 66 and 67). The greater number of the objects in cases 65, 66 and 67 were received from the Smithsonian Institution. The finely modelled life-size figure of the Pai Ute was given by the Misses Ropes, and among the Eskimo objects is a quiver, with bow and arrows, from Lt. Peary. A "kayak," used by the Eskimo in capturing the seal and for other aquatic purposes, and a canoe of Indian workmanship from Nova Scotia, made from a single piece of birch bark, and which has been in possession of the museum for seventy-five years, will be found among the models of vessels in the centre of the hall. The collection of implements and other objects of stone, bone and clay, illustrating the stone age in North America, as previously stated, is arranged in cases in the eastern gallery of the old hall.

Mexico. Case 67. Figurines illustrating Mexican types, objects of domestic use, pottery, etc.

South America. Case 68. Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, etc. Some objects from Central America and West India islands.

The most characteristic objects in this collection are the feather-work caps, head-dresses, and feather trimming from Brazil; a beautifully woven hammock with the Brazilian coat of arms at the sides worked in feathers; and the models of "catamarans," or native rafts. The vases, jars and bottles from the ancient graves of Peru are of great antiquity and show infinite variety of form. Among them are several twin whistling jars; by blowing in the mouth of one jar a shrill whistle is produced in its mate. The interesting and valuable contribution of jars, implements, clothing, ornaments, models, and the like, from Bolivia, a recent addition to the museum, which fills an entire section, was collected and given to the museum by T. Q. Brown, jr., of Boston.

Japan (East hall, gallery, western side). Case 76. Life-size figures, costumed; armor.

Case 78. Pottery, lacquered ware, etc.

Case 79. Lacquered ware, shoes, clocks, etc.

Case 80. Implements of war.

Case 81. Tools and implements, domestic, agricultural and of the artisan.

Case 82. Musical instruments, dolls, lacquered objects.

Case 83. Lanterns, candlesticks, masks, household objects.

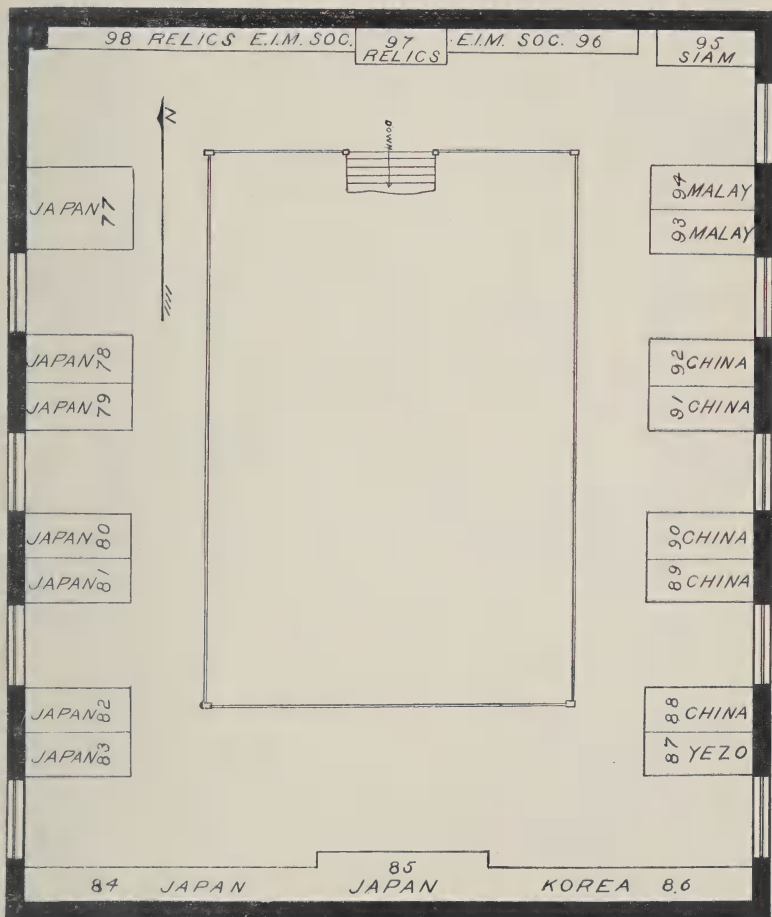
Case 84. Models of vessels, transportation, models of temples.

Case 85. Great shrine, temple objects.

The objects from Japan originally possessed by the museum, although few in number, included several trays, cups and teapots brought from Nagasaki in 1802, by Capt. Samuel G. Derby, in the ship "Margaret" of Salem, which were among the very first Japanese objects brought directly to this country. But few additions were made to this collection until 1882, when it was augmented by 680 objects gathered by the director, Prof. E. S. Morse, during his last visit to Japan, with special reference to the needs of this museum. Since then additions have been constantly made by the personal gifts of Prof. Morse and through the liberality of friends, notably Dr. Charles G. Weld of Boston, who, as the frequent recurrence of his name on the labels shows, has given a very large number of objects, many of which are not only of great rarity, but are of much intrinsic value.

It should be borne in mind that this collection represents old Japan and the domestic art of a past civilization, and it is the more valuable and interesting from the fact that the Japan of to-day stands abreast of the most advanced nations in development along the lines of modern civilization, as her wonderful work at home and her efficiency in the wars in Korea and China have demonstrated. In matters of education and in the introduction of railways, telegraphs, and all the applications of electricity, the Japan of to-day is well in the front.

It would even now be impossible to duplicate large portions of the Japanese collection. It is the largest collection of similar character from Japan in any museum in America or Europe. Among the objects of special interest are:—Life-size figures of



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Samurai family; of peasant family, with children, all costumed; soldier in armor; fireman's dress costume (case 76). Masks used in "No" dance and carved ivory masks, smaller, representing the same; bronze lanterns; dancing girls' drums (case 78). Clocks, shoes, lacquered medicine boxes, porcelain cups and trays from the Derby gift of 1802 (case 79). Swords from 100 to 350 years old, state sword, spears, lacquered saddles, stand for bows and arrows (case 80). Tools and implements of stone mason, carpenter, turner, cooper, potter, ivory carver, goldsmith, lacquerer, lantern maker, wood engraver, gardener, mat maker, fisherman; model of loom for cloth, braid loom, baskets (case 81). Musical instruments, dolls, lacquered vessels (case 82). Models of kitchen and parlor; lanterns, candlesticks, masks (case 83). Large model of junk, pleasure boat, "norimono" or palanquin carried by bearers, models of temples and shrines, idols (case 84). Great shrine, carrying shrine, bronze temple lantern, stone lanterns, figures of Buddha, models of pagodas (case 85). A jinrikisha and officer's chair will be found in the centre of the hall, on the main floor.

Korea. Case 86. Life-size figure of Korean of the upper class; objects illustrating the domestic life and dress; objects of personal use; ornament and native art; tools, weapons, etc.

The objects for the foundation of this collection were gathered for the museum in 1883, by Count von Mollendorff, then in the service of the German government at Seoul, the capital of Korea. Additions have since been received by gift from Percival Lowell; Yu Kil Chun, a Korean, for some time a student in Salem; Prof. Morse, and Dr. Charles G. Weld. A collection of musical instruments and the ancient single-wheeled official chair, a very rare object, no longer used or even seen in Korea, were obtained from the Korean exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. Objects of special interest:—Official chair, musical instruments, objects of ornament and art in Weld gift, brass bowls, rude tools, pottery, etc.

Yezo. Case 87. Weapons, domestic utensils, clothing, objects of art, etc., of the Ainu race.

The first objects for this collection were those obtained in 1883 by Prof. Morse, personally and through Japanese friends, Mr. Matsubara, Mr. Ihei, Mrs. Takamine and others. Additions have since been received from Mr. Matsuki, Mr. Percival Lowell, the Greenough estate, and Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd. Objects of special interest:—Kakemono (hanging picture) of bear ceremony, salmon skin coat, elm bark fibre clothing, loom for weaving cloth, quiver containing arrows with which bears have been killed, knives, carvings, moustache sticks, stringed musical instrument.

China. Case 88. Life-sized figures, costumed; smaller figures, food, domestic utensils.

Case 89. Loom for weaving straw matting, miscellaneous objects of domestic and general use.

Case 90. Articles of dress, hats, robes, etc., pottery, porcelain bowls, cups, vases, weapons.

Case 91. Models of vessels, figurines illustrating various Chinese types, ivory and wood carvings.

Case 92. Musical instruments, figures from temples, household gods, models of tombs.

Objects from China were included in the first gifts to the museum, for Salem merchants were among the very earliest to send their vessels to that country, and hence the museum possesses in its Chinese collection, objects which have been here for one hundred years. Of the more recent additions are those from T. F. Hunt, Mrs. J. L. Hammond, Prof. Morse, William Dolan, Esq., Dr. Charles G. Weld, and the Essex Institute. Objects of special interest:—Life-size figure, the costume given by Benjamin Hodges, the head and hands for which were carved by the famous Salem architect and carver, Samuel McIntire, in 1801; another, costume given by Abiel Abbot Low, head and hands carved by Joseph True of Salem in 1838 (case 88). Loom for weaving straw matting, gift of James F. Almy; models and casts of compressed feet of Chinese women, gift of Dr. G. O. Rogers; smoking apparatus, including a complete opium smoking outfit (case 89). Embroidered robe and other garments, weapons, double swords, Tartar bow, thumb rings for drawing bows, dragon's blood porcelain vases; ancient porcelain jar given by T. F. Hunt, pottery vessels (case 90). Models of junk, passenger and flower boats, Formosa fishing raft; figurines illustrating trades, callings and the domestic life of the Chinese; carved ivory globes, spheres movable one within another to the number of twenty (case 91). Chinese deities; gilded figure of the presiding god from a fort in Canton river, gift of Miss Mary Crowninshield, within which was found an inscribed silver charm; dental outfit, gift of Dr. G. O. Rogers; models of tombs, musical instruments (case 92). A large Chinese lantern will be seen suspended from the ceiling at the southern end of the hall, and two Chinese cannon will be found in the centre of the hall, beneath the models of vessels, one of which is mounted on a truck and frame of camphor wood. Two large pottery tanks near these, also from China, illustrate the great size of which it is possible to make objects in clay.

Malay Group. Objects from Annam, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, Philippine Islands, etc. (Cases 93, 94.)

Bronze figures representing animals and types of native men and women and also Dutch soldiers, gift of George W. Abbott in 1826; native "sarongs," or waist cloths, from Java, with dippers showing mode of applying the pattern to them, gift of Dr. Charles G. Weld; devil charm from Singapore, models of Manilla houses, Philippine trading boat, objects of personal and domestic use. Java, Singapore, Annam (case 93). Malay creeses, Philippine swords, shields, knives; bola captured June, 1900, gift of Mr. Thomas McCourt; head-hunters' weapons, musical instruments from Java (case 94).

Several of the Malay creeses have been in possession of the museum for one hundred years, and among the cutlasses is one which was given to Capt. Charles M. Endicott of Salem by the Rajah Po Adam. Capt. Endicott's ship, the "Friendship," had been captured by treacherous natives on the Sumatra coast in 1831, the captain having escaped was befriended by this Rajah. The U. S. government sent out the frigate "Potomac," with a punitive expedition to Sumatra the following year, and levelled the village of Qualla Battoo, where the treachery occurred. Cutlasses and creeses are now made in England in imitation of those of native workmanship, and are sold to the Malays by traders. This collection of early native creeses is of great interest as genuine objects of Malayan art. The most recent additions to this group are the objects collected many years since at the Philippine Islands by E. C. Lane. These include several curiously formed shields, very long swords and creeses, and three of the singular, axe-like weapons of the head-hunters of Borneo and neighboring regions.

A model of a Malay piratical craft will be found among the vessels in the centre of the hall.

Siam. Case 95. Household utensils, clothing, ornaments, toys, idols, sacred books, musical instruments.

This well chosen collection was obtained through the efforts of Rev. A. L. Eaton, formerly of Salem, and for many years a missionary in Siam. They were received in 1894, and until that time Siam was practically unrepresented in the museum. Two musical instruments, the gift of A. F. Walcott, which are too long to be placed in this case, will be found in the case 56 on the lower floor.

SPECIAL EXHIBIT.

Case 72. East Hall, lower floor. In this case are arranged objects temporarily taken from other cases or obtained elsewhere, to illustrate some special subject, such as "Light and Fire Making," "Writing and Printing," "Chinese money," etc. The collections are frequently changed.

RELICS OF THE EAST INDIA MARINE SOCIETY.

East Hall, north gallery. Cases 96-98. Objects separated from the general collections and preserved by themselves on account of their connection with the history of the East India Marine Society.

The case in the centre (case 97) contains the punch bowls and the large soup tureens made in the form of swans, used at the periodical banquets of the Society. One of the punch bowls was made in Canton, China, in 1786, to celebrate the first voyage of a Salem ship, the "Grand Turk," to that port, a representation of the vessel being in the centre of the bowl, and others on the outside. Two other bowls, of Liverpool ware, presented to the Society in 1800 by its first president, Benjamin

Hodges. Andirons, in the form of Hessian soldiers, used in the fireplaces of the hall occupied by the Society in 1804. Suspended from the ceiling are two glass chandeliers, probably of Venetian make, the gift to the Society of one of its presidents, Benjamin Carpenter, 1804. At the left, a mantelpiece and fireboard, showing a view of Cape Town, Africa, taken from the old hall, 1804; the roll of members on parchment, and other relics. Early manuscript catalogues of the museum, visitors' books, old sea journals and autograph letters from Presidents Jefferson and Madison, commending the work of the Society (case 96). A series of historical pictures, showing the exterior and interior views, where possible, of the buildings occupied by the East India Marine Society and the Peabody Academy of Science from the date of the formation of the former society, in 1799, to the present time. The remarkable carving in boxwood (case 97), representing "Heaven and the Day of Judgment." This carving is but two and one-half inches in diameter, the two subjects being represented in separate hemispheres. There are, however, in this little sphere, one hundred and ten figures carved with such skill that they bear the closest scrutiny, even when examined under a powerful magnifying glass. The whole may be closed and placed in a leather cover. This curious object is supposed to have been carved by a monk during the fourteenth century, and was presented to the Society in 1803, by the Hon. Elias Hasket Derby, who received it from a gentleman of Westphalia visiting this country.

Objects from Sumatra (case 96). "Batta pipe with two stems," "elephant's grinder," "part of the horn of a rhinoceros in the form of a wine glass," from Capt. Jonathan Carnes, and a clay pipe from which an oyster had grown, from Joseph Osmore, given to the museum upon its formation in 1799. These objects, received more than one hundred years ago, and still preserved, may be considered the nucleus of the present museum.

MODELS AND PAINTINGS OF VESSELS.

In the centre of the floor of the East Hall, in addition to objects previously referred to, are several full-rigged models of vessels of much interest. These are preserved, together with a large number of models of the hulls and numerous paintings of Salem vessels arranged on the northern wall beneath the gallery, as memorials of the early commercial supremacy of Salem, an appropriate reminder of the work of the East India Marine Society, with whose members nearly every vessel represented may be associated.

Among the full-rigged models are the "Friendship," built in 1797; the brig "Camel," captured from the British in the war of 1812; and the U. S. frigate "Constitution," the latter a gift of Commodore Hull in 1813. From this last named model a national salute was fired, at the dinner in Hamilton Hall, given in 1813 by the Light Infantry, to her gallant commander Commodore Bainbridge. The model was evidently damaged by this performance, for a receipted bill, now in possession of the



TROPHY OF MODELS OF VESSELS IN EAST HALL.

museum, shows that a year later it was repaired by "British prisoners of war," then held at Salem,—a bit of kind-hearted irony on the part of the old Salem sea-dogs who then conducted the museum.

Among the paintings of vessels is a water color of the celebrated frigate "Essex," which was built in Salem in 1799, by Enos Briggs, for the Salem merchants, and by them presented to the United States Navy,—the only contemporary picture of this vessel known to exist.

Hull models and paintings of vessels owned by the Salem firm of Stone, Silsbee and Pickman, and their successors, who were nearly all descendants of the founders. This firm was engaged in foreign commerce for a period of just one hundred years. Beginning in the year 1798 with the brig "Alert," owned by Robert Stone, sen., the firm's private signal floated on the seas continuously on Salem ships, barks and brigs, until 1897, when the ship "Mindoro," the last vessel belonging to the firm, then lying at Derby wharf in Salem, was sold. The museum possesses hull models and pictures of numerous vessels owned by this firm, given by Benjamin W. Stone, Esq., and Messrs. Pickman, Silsbee and Allen.

Below is a complete list of the models and pictures of vessels in the collection. Many of the vessels represented have famous histories, and a large number of them are of early date, including several which made the first voyages of any American vessels to ports in India, China, Sumatra, and other distant countries. There are, besides, photographs of antique vessels from models, placed here to illustrate the development of naval architecture.

Models of Vessels, Full-Rigged, and Hulls, Paintings in Oils and Water Colors and Photographs of Original Paintings of Vessels in the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science.

Acorn, brig, of Salem, 1840, water color painting.

Alice, schooner, 106 tons, built in Salem by Joshua Brown, 1871, half-hull model.

Amazon, brig, of Salem, 1830, half-hull model.

America, ship, of Salem, 700 tons, third of the name, 1798-1802, originally the "Blonde," a French frigate, water color painting by M. Corné.

America, ship, of Salem, 473 tons, built in Salem, 1804, the famous privateer of 1812-15, oil painting.

America, ship, of Salem, privateer of 1812, "in chase of H. B. M. Packet Princess Elizabeth," photograph of original painting.

America, the celebrated yacht, built in New York, 1851, half-hull model.

Areatus, ship, of Boston, "at Whampoa, March 8, 1845," oil painting.

Areatus, ship, of Boston, "in a typhoon at Laguimanoc," 1845, water color painting.

Aurora, ship, of Salem, 1853, photograph of painting.

Aurora, ship, of Salem, built at Chelsea, 1853, half-hull model.

Australia, ship, of Salem, "entering the new harbor of Marseilles, June, 1857," water color painting.

Australia, ship, of Salem, built at Medford, 1849, half-hull model.

- Baltic, steamship, full-rigged model, made in 1854, by Geo. W. Glazier.
- Borneo, ship, of Salem, 297 tons, built in Salem, 1831, photograph of original painting.
- Brenda, schooner, built at Boston, oil painting by Chinese artist, 1850.
- Brookline, ship, of Salem, about 1840, photograph of original painting.
- Camel, brig, of Salem, 117 tons, a prize in war of 1812, later in merchant service, full-rigged model made by Daniel C. Becket.
- Centurion, brig, of Salem, 1830, water color painting.
- Chalcedony, bark, of Salem, 1840, oil painting by B. West.
- Chesapeake and Shannon, study for a picture of the battle of 1813, off Cape Ann, by Ross Turner, water color painting.
- Clarissa, ship, "Henry King (of Salem), commander," oil painting by I. Mooy, 1818.
- Cleopatra's Barge, brigantine yacht, 191 tons, built in Salem, 1816, two photographs of original paintings, showing both sides of the vessel, owned by W. E. Silsbee of Boston.
- Colin A. McNeil, bark, 700 tons, built in Salem, 1866, by Joshua Brown, half-hull model.
- Congress, ship, of Boston, at Whampoa, China, 1850, oil painting.
- Constitution, U. S. Frigate, full-rigged model, five feet long, gift of Com. Isaac Hull in 1813.
- Constitution, U. S. Frigate, in fight with Java, Dec. 29, 1812, water color painting of the period.
- Cynthia, bark, of Salem, 1840, built in Haverhill, half-hull model.
- Delight, bark, 550 tons, built in Salem by E. F. Miller, 1855, half-hull model.
- Delphos, ship, of Salem, 1812, half-hull model.
- Derby, ship, of Salem, in China, 1856, oil painting.
- Derby, ship, of Salem, 1061 tons, built at Chelsea, 1855, half-hull model.
- Dictator, schooner, 200 tons, built in Salem by E. F. Miller, 1853, half-hull model.
- Edward Koppisch, bark, of Salem, 1854, oil painting by B. West.
- Eliza, bark, 240 tons, built in Salem, 1824, sailed from Salem with party for California, December 2, 1848, oil painting.
- Eliza, ship, of Salem, 1838, photograph of original painting.
- Eliza Ann, ship, built at Baltimore, 1835, "entering Havre, 1838," water color painting.
- Eliza Ann, ship, of Salem, smaller water color by E. A. Taylor.
- Eliza Ann, ship, of Salem, photograph of another original painting.
- Emigrant, ship, at Whampoa, 1855, oil painting.
- Essex, U. S. Frigate, built in Salem, 1799, water color painting by J. Howard, the only contemporary picture known.
- Esther, sloop-yacht, full-rigged model, and also half-hull model, made by Edwin Humphreys.
- Europa, bark, of Salem, built at Cohasset, 1849, half-hull model.
- Excelsior, schooner, of Salem, built at Newburyport, 1848, yacht, and later pilot boat; two oil paintings.

- Fearless, of Boston, half-hull model, about 1865.
 Formosa, ship, of Salem, 1253 tons, built at Boston, 1869, photograph of original painting.
 Friendship, ship, 342 tons, built by Enos Briggs in Salem, 1797, full-rigged model, nine feet long, made on board, and given to the museum by her captain, William Story, 1803.
 Friendship, ship, of Salem, 1797, water color painting.
 George, ship, of Salem, built in Salem, 1814, water color painting.
 Gov. Endicott, brig, of Salem, 1819, photograph of original painting.
 Grand Turk, ship, of Salem, first of the name, 300 tons, painting in centre and outside of large porcelain punch bowl, Canton, China, 1786.
 Great Eastern, steam ship, built at Millwall, England, 1854-57, full-rigged model, three feet long.
 Grocius, ship, of Salem, pen and ink sketch, made on board by A. D. Rogers, 1842.
 Harry Bluff, schooner, 130 tons, built by Joshua Brown in Salem, 1879, half-hull model.
 Hazard, ship, of Salem, built in Salem, 1799, water color painting by M. Corné, 1805.
 Henry Tuke, ship, of Salem, 1835, water color painting.
 H. H. Cole, topsail schooner, 1840, oil painting.
 Highlander, ship, of Salem, 1352 tons, built in Boston, 1869, copy in oils, by Chinese artist of an English painting.
 Idaho, schooner, 140 tons, built in Salem, 1860, by Joshua Brown.
 Inaum, bark, of Salem, 1850, photograph of original painting.
 John, ship, 258 tons, built in Salem, 1795, photograph of original painting by M. Corné, 1803.
 John Bertram, ship, of Salem, 1850, famous clipper, built in ninety days, oil painting.
 La Grange, bark, of Salem, carried party to California in 1849, full-rigged model, three feet long, made by Levi Saunders of Gloucester.
 Lantao, ship, of Boston, in Whampoa, 1850, oil painting.
 La Plata, bark, 496 tons, built in Salem by E. F. Miller, 1858, half-hull model.
 Laura, brig, of Salem, 1830, water color painting.
 Letitia, schooner, 350 tons, built in Salem by Joshua Brown, 1870, half-hull model.
 Lizzie A. Robey, schooner, 62 tons, built in Salem by Joshua Brown, 1872, half-hull model.
 Lotus, ship, 296 tons, built in Salem, 1828, oil painting.
 Malay, ship, of Salem, at Hong Kong, 1852, Chinese painting.
 Malay, ship, of Salem, built at Chelsea, 1851, half-hull model.
 Margaret, ship, 295 tons, built in Salem, 1800, by Retire Becket, water color painting by Francisco Resmann, 1800, drawn to scale.
 Margaret, ship, of Salem, 1800, oil painting by B. West, copied, 1838, from an original painting.
 Mary Helen, brig, of Salem, 1844, photograph of original painting.
 Mexican, brig, of Salem, 227 tons, built in Salem, 1824, attacked by pirates, 1832, half-hull model.
 Mexican, brig, of Salem, copy by M. Macpherson, of the original painting, showing attack by pirates, 1832.

- Mindoro, ship, of Salem, built at East Boston, 1864, lying at Derby wharf, Salem, 1896, water color painting by M. Macpherson.
 Moll, of Boston, an interesting old full-rigged model, but badly broken.
 Mount Vernon, ship, 356 tons, built by Retire Becket in Salem, 1798, water color paintings (two views), showing the vessel escaping from the French fleet near Gibraltar, by M. Corn , 1799.
 M. Shepard, brig, 167 tons, built in Salem by Samuel Lewis, 1850, half-hull model.
 Neptune's Car, yacht model, full-rigged, made by Edwin Humphreys.
 Nereus, brig, of Boston, at Leghorn, April, 1833, water color painting by Peter Mazzinghi.
 Ocean Rover, ship, of Salem, 1858, photograph of original painting.
 Ohio, U. S. Line of Battle Ship, full-rigged model, five feet long, made from descriptive measurements by Enoch Fuller of Salem, 1850.
 Olinda, brig, of Salem, 182 tons, built in Salem, 1825, leaving Marseilles, 1827, water color painting by Francois Roux, Marseilles.
 Panay, ship, of Salem, 1130 tons, large photograph taken 1877, while passing out of Boston harbor.
 Panay, ship, of Salem, built at East Boston, 1875, half-hull model.
 Paul Siemen, ship, of Baltimore, an old and interesting water color painting.
 Persia, brig, of Salem, 254 tons, built 1822, lost on Cape Ann, 1829, half-hull model.
 Petrel, sloop yacht, model made by Edwin Humphreys.
 Plato, topsail schooner, of Salem, 125 tons, built in Salem, 1816, oil painting.
 Propontis, ship, of Salem, 1844, water color painting.
 Prudent, ship, 214 tons, built in Salem, 1799, water color painting.
 Reindeer, ship, of Boston, dismantled by typhoon in Pasig river, Manila, September, 1850, daguerreotype.
 Rising States, brig, of Salem, full-rigged model, four feet long, as early as 1802.
 Rome, ship, 344 tons, built in Salem in 1829, half-hull model.
 Romp, brig, 232 tons, built at Frye's Mills, North river, Salem, 1809, half-hull model.
 Roque, brig, of Salem, 1820, built at Roque Island, Maine, water color painting.
 St. Clair, ship, 1835, half hull model.
 St. Paul, ship, of Salem, 1840, photograph of original painting.
 Sappho, bark, photograph of original painting.
 Shirley, ship, of Salem, 1850, oil painting by Chinese artist.
 Shirley, ship, of Salem, built in Medford, 1850, half-hull model.
 Siam, ship, of Salem, 1850, oil painting by Chinese artist.
 Sooloo, ship, of Salem (first of the name), 400 tons, built in Salem, 1840, half-hull model.
 Sooloo, ship, of Salem (first of the name), entering Marseilles, 1844, water color painting.
 Sooloo, ship, of Salem (second of the name), photograph of original painting, 1861.
 Sooloo, ship, of Salem (second of the name), 963 tons, built at East Boston, half-hull model.
 Sumatra, ship, of Salem, off Dover; oil painting by English artist.

- Sumatra, ship, of Salem, 1041 tons, built at Chelsea, 1856, half-hull model.
- Susan, ship, of Nantucket, Frederick Swain, master, engraving on tooth of sperm whale, about 1835.
- Syren, ship, of Salem, photograph of original painting.
- Syren, ship, of Salem, built at Medford, 1851, half-hull model.
- Tartar, ship, of Salem, 401 tons, built in Salem, 1811, "leaving Bombay, April 6, 1818," oil painting.
- Thomas Perkins, ship, of Salem, photograph of original painting.
- Thomas Perkins, ship, of Salem, built at Portsmouth, N. H., 1837, half-hull model.
- Troubadour, ship, at Whampoa, 1855, oil painting.
- Tybee, ship, of Salem, 1830, water color painting by A. D. Rogers.
- Two Brothers, ship, of Salem, water-color from original sketch by Capt J. Upton, 1823.
- Ulysses, ship, of Salem, three water color paintings by Ant. Roux of Marseilles, 1804; (1) the "Ulysses, of Salem, Capt. William Mugford, lat. 41.40 N., lon. 65 W. of London (in gale); (2) the same, after gale, temporary rudder being rigged; (3) the same, "entering the harbor of Marseilles, 23 March, 1804." For his rudder device, by which he brought his ship safely into port, Capt. Mugford received the gold medal of the American Philosophical Society (see account in that society's publications, Vol. VI, p. 203). A plate, giving details of rudder device, from the Archives of Useful Knowledge, Vol. III, No. 2, 1812, is shown with the paintings.
- Ulysses, of Salem, full hull model, rigged to show temporary rudder, by Capt. William Mugford, 1804.
- Vintage, brig, of Salem, 1854, oil painting.
- William Schroder, bark, of Salem, 1850, oil painting.
- Witchcraft, ship, of Salem, built at Medford, 1851, photograph of original painting.
- Witch of the Wave, ship, of Salem, built at Portsmouth, 1852, oil painting.
- Zaine, brig, of Salem, 1850, oil painting by B. West.

Models, Types and Unidentified.

- Brigantine, type of 1870, full-rigged model, four feet long, made by William B. Gray of Salem, 1870.
- Schooner, full-rigged model, two feet long, of first Salem pilot boat, made by Daniel C. Becket.
- Schooner, full-rigged model, three feet long, with outfit of fishing schooner, type of 1820-30, made by Daniel C. Becket.
- Schooner, full-rigged model of fishing schooner, three feet long, type of 1870, made by Daniel C. Becket.
- Schooner, full-rigged model, four feet long, of fishing schooner, type of 1875-80.
- Schooner, full-rigged model, two feet long, type of 1880.
- Ship, old type, model three feet long, broken, but interesting.
- Ship, American, type of 1850, four feet long, full-rigged model.
- Ship, Line-of-Battle, old type, hull of wood, masts and spars of bone, two feet long, full-rigged model.

Hulls: five half-hull models, ships, etc., not identified, of Salem vessels, 1820 to 1840.

Hulls: seven half-hull models, smaller vessels, from the shop of Daniel C. Becket.

Hulls: photographs of models of, 15th and 16th centuries.

Hull, photograph of model of, 18th century.

Marine Views, etc.

Canton, China, the foreign "factories," oil painting by M. Corné, 1804, formerly used as a fireboard in E. I. M. Society hall in Pickman building.

Canton, China, foreign "factories," about 1850, oil painting by Chinese artist.

Cape Town, S. Africa, oil painting by M. Corné, 1804, formerly used as a fireboard in E. I. M. Society hall in Pickman building.

China, entrance to a harbor, not identified, oil painting by Chinese artist about 1830.

China, buildings on river front, not identified, oil painting by Chinese artist about 1850.

China, English cemetery on hill near harbor, not identified, oil painting by Chinese artist about 1850.

Hong Kong, China, about 1850, oil painting by Chinese artist.

Lintin, China, store-ships at anchor, oil painting by Chinese artist about 1830.

Macao, China, oil painting by Chinese artist about 1830.

Salem harbor, ship (Mount Vernon?) with Derby signal, passing out, oil painting by M. Corné, 1804, afterwards inscribed "East India Marine Hall," and placed over the doorway to the museum.

Salem harbor, schooners getting under way after easterly storm, water color sketch by M. K. Robinson, 1891.

Whampoa, China, vessels and store-ships, Pearl river, oil painting about 1850.

Whampoa, China, vessels and store-ships, oil painting about 1855.

PORTRAITS.

This collection includes portraits of members of the Salem East India Marine Society, and merchants of Salem during the commercial period. They are arranged on the north wall of the East Hall and on the open wall spaces of the Marine Hall (old hall). A descriptive label is attached to each portrait. Unless otherwise stated, the portraits are in oils.

Allen, Edward, 1735-1803. Merchant.

Allen, John Fiske, 1807-1876. Merchant. Miniature in oils.

Barr, James, 1754-1848. Master mariner. Foreign.

Becket, John, 1776-1816. Master mariner. Pastel by Hornemann, 1808.

Benson, Samuel, 1790-1862. Merchant.

Bentley, Rev. William, D. D., 1759-1819. Minister of the East Church and historian.



VIEW OF STAIR-CASE TO GALLERY OF EAST HALL.

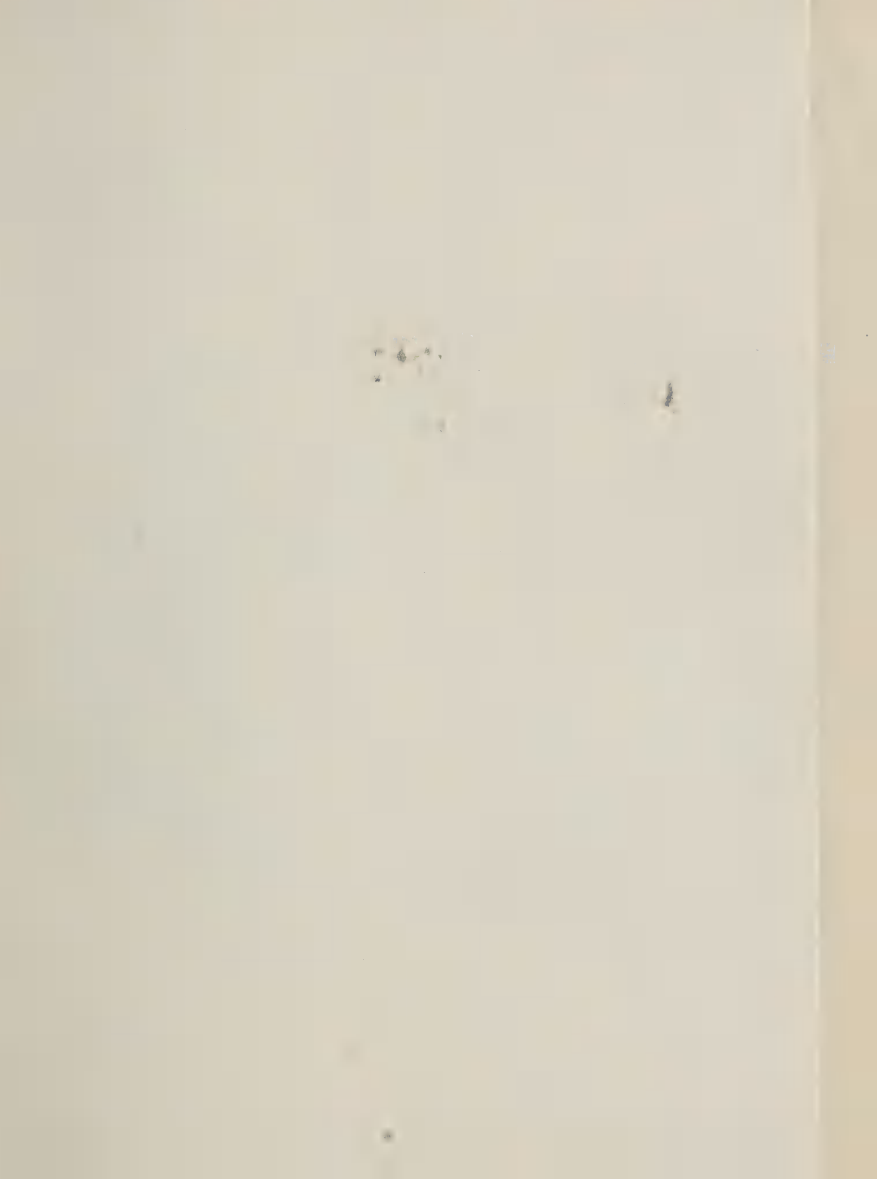
- Bertram, John, 1796-1882. Merchant. By Edgar Parker.
- Bowditch, Nathaniel, 1773-1838. Mathematician. By Charles Osgood.
- Briggs, James Buffington, 1790-1857. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Brown, William, 1770-1803. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Brown, William, 1783-1833. Master mariner.
- Buffington, James, 1798-1881. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Burrill, Josiah G., 1784-1832. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Carpenter, Benjamin, 1751-1823. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Chever, James, 1791-1857. Master mariner. Crayon portrait.
- Cleveland, George, 1781-1840. Silhouette, with wife.
- Cleveland, George William. Merchant. By J. Metzger, Antwerp, 1835.
- Clough, Benjamin. Master mariner. Crayon portrait, 1885.
- Cook, Samuel, 1769-1861. Master mariner. Crayon portrait.
- Crowninshield, Benjamin, 1758-1836. Master mariner. Pastel, after an old miniature. By Miss Mary Gulliver.
- Crowninshield, Jacob, 1770-1808. Merchant and Member of Congress. By Robert Hinkley, after an old miniature.
- Derby, Elias Hasket, 1739-1799. Merchant. By James Frothingham.
- Dodge, Pickering, 1778-1833. Merchant. By George Southard, after Frothingham.
- Elkins, Henry, 1761-1836. Master mariner. Pastel. By Hirschmann, Holland, 1791.
- Eshing. Merchant of Canton, China. By a Chinese artist, 1830.
- Fettyplace, William, 1780-1867. Merchant. By Charles Osgood.
- Fiske, John Brown, 1804-1881. Master mariner. By B. C. Schiller, 1846.
- Gale, Samuel. Master mariner. Foreign, 1820.
- Gray, William, 1750-1825. Merchant and Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. After Stuart.
- Hammond, Joseph, 1806-1890. Master mariner. Photograph by A. B. Cross.
- Hodges, Benjamin, 1754-1806. First president of the East India Marine Society. Silhouette, with wife.
- Hodges, Jonathan, 1764-1837. First secretary of the East India Marine Society. Silhouette.
- Hodges, Joseph, 1789-1863. Master-mariner. Enlarged photograph.
- Lander, William, 1778-1834. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Mugford, Charles D., 1809-1868. Master mariner. Photograph.
- Mugford, William, 1762-1840. Master mariner. Cabinet portrait in oils.
- Neal, Nathan Ward, 1797-1850. Merchant. By F. Alexander.
- Orne, William, 1752-1815. Merchant. Foreign.
- Peabody, Brackley Rose, 1798-1874. Master mariner.
- Peabody, George, 1795-1869. Philanthropist. By A. Bertram Schell, 1869.
- Peabody, Joseph, 1757-1844. Merchant. By Charles Osgood.
- Phipps, John Adams, 1803-1866. Master mariner.
- Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, 1779-1846. Merchant. By A. Hartwell, after Chester Harding. Also a silhouette.

- Pratt, Joseph. Master mariner. Commanded ship "Grand Turk." By Henry C. Pratt.
- Preston, Capt. Joseph, 1780-1850. Master mariner. By Vorvoort, 1820.
- Putnam, Allen, 1794-1868. Merchant.
- Rhoades, Charles H., ——— 1865. Master mariner. Silhouette.
- Rogers, John Whitingham, 1786-1872, Merchant. Portrait by Thomas T. Spear, 1872.
- Rogers, Nathaniel L., Merchant. Cabinet portrait in oils.
- Rogers, Richard Saltonstall, 1790-1873. Merchant. By Robert Hinkley.
- Ruee, Thomas. Master mariner. Foreign, 1820.
- Safford, Joshua, Master mariner. 1835.
- Said-Said. Sultan of Zanzibar. Foreign, about 1860.
- Saul, Thomas, 1787-1875. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Scobie, John J. Master mariner. Cabinet portrait, 1820.
- Seaver, Joseph H., ——— 1896. Master mariner.
- Silsbee, Benjamin Hodges, 1811-1880. Merchant. Crayon photograph.
- Silsbee, Nathaniel, 1773-1850. Merchant and U. S. Senator. By A. Hartwell, after Chester Harding.
- Smith, Jesse, 1796-1829. Lieutenant in U. S. Navy. Lithograph.
- Story, William, 1774-1864. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Tucker, Samuel Dudley, 1782-1857. Merchant. Daguerreotype.
- Tucker, Henry. Lost on Margaret, 1810. Pastel.
- Vanderford, Benjamin. Master mariner. Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, 1837. Silhouette.
- Ward, William Raymond Lee, 1811-1898. Merchant.
- West, Nathaniel, 1756-1851. Merchant. By C. R. Leslie.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE PEABODY, FOUNDER OF THE
PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

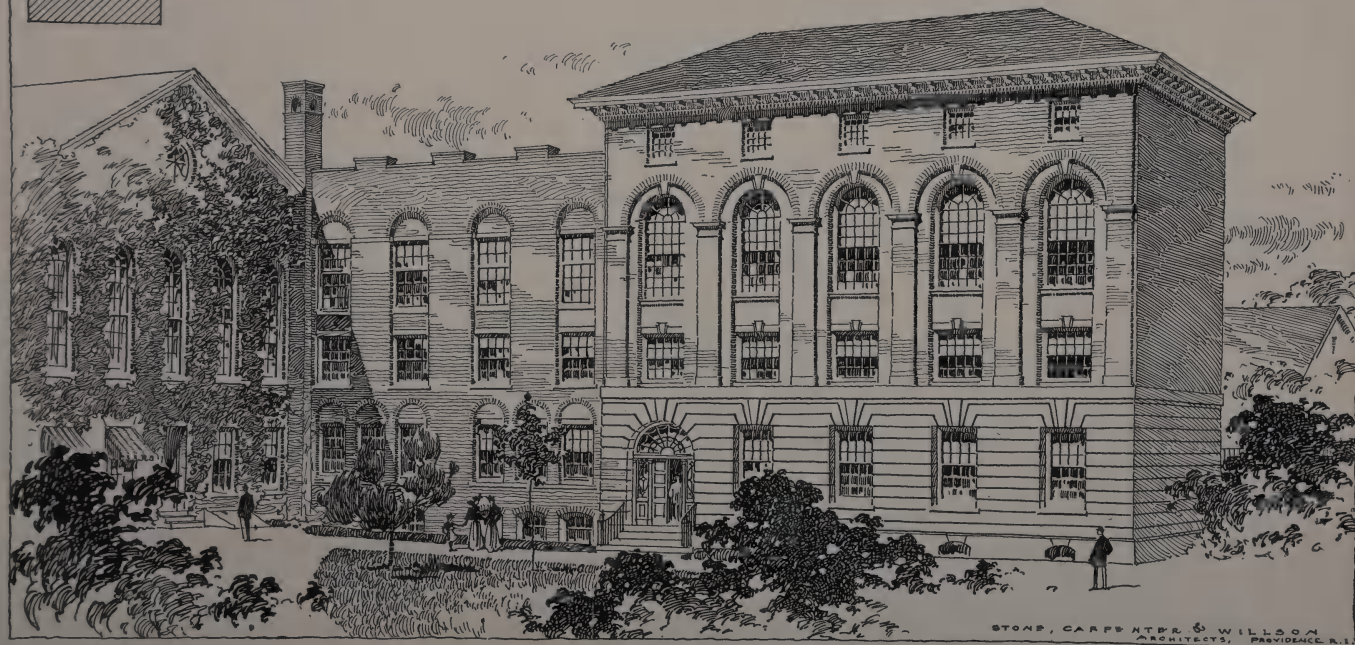
On the western wall of Marine Hall, and best seen from the opposite gallery, is a three-fourths length portrait of George Peabody of London, by A. Bertram Schell. It was given to the Academy in 1895 by Mrs. G. H. Lyman of Boston, the daughter of the late Samuel T. Dana, Esq., one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, to whom the portrait was originally given by Mr. Peabody.

A bronze bas-relief of Mr. Peabody may be seen at the landing of the stairway at the entrance of the hall. George Peabody was born in that part of Danvers, which is now Peabody, Feb. 18, 1795, and his benefactions are too well known to call for mention here. The gift which led to the establishment of the Peabody Academy of Science was made in 1867. It enabled the work inaugurated by the East India Marine Society and the Essex Institute in natural history and ethnology to be continued and further developed, and insured the permanent establishment of a free museum for the instruction and rational enjoyment of the people of Essex county.



PROPOSED ADDITION TO ACADEMY HALL,
PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
SALEM, MASS.

MARCH 1900



THE PROPOSED ADDITION.

THE PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE:—ITS NEEDS.

The late Director of the United States National Museum has well said that a museum that did not grow was a dead museum, and that a dead museum was a useless museum.

The collections of the Peabody Academy of Science are continually increasing, as well as the demands made upon them in aid of public education. Believing that this free public museum with its extensive collections of botany, zoölogy, geology, mineralogy and ethnology, open every day in the year, is doing a sound educational work in the centre of a population of over one hundred thousand, we are justified in calling attention to its most urgent needs. First among these, is an addition to its building which shall contain a large exhibition hall for the proper display of such collections as are now packed away for want of case room. This wing should also contain much needed laboratories for the work of its staff.

The friends of the Academy are now making an appeal for an increase to its original endowment fund and for the erection of such an addition. In this appeal it is not asked to endow a new institution, nor is aid asked for an institution that has repeatedly received endowments and bequests, for, with the exception of a bequest of two thousand dollars from Col. George Peabody, in 1893, and one of ten thousand dollars from Walter Scott Dickson in 1901, the institution has received no additions to the original endowment made by Mr. Peabody in 1867.

With the large gifts of money and bequests which institutions, colleges and libraries throughout the country are continually receiving, we earnestly plead a consideration of our needs. With our superb foundation of rare collections and a fund sufficient to preserve them,

and backed by a tradition of a hundred years as a museum, free to the public, we have every hope that our efforts will be crowned with success. Of the fifty thousand dollars required, one friend has offered us ten thousand dollars, another has offered five thousand, and the sum of five hundred dollars has been promised or received.

The Peabody Academy of Science has always been fortunate in receiving additions to its museum by gift, for nearly all of the collections have come in this way. Naturally, gaps often exist in a series, or in a collection, which it is very important to fill, it is, therefore, very desirable that the Director should have funds at his immediate disposal from which to purchase specimens, from time to time, which may be obtained from private sources or at public sales.

During the past ten years friends have furnished the funds for such important additions to the ethnological collections as:—a life size figure of an American Indian; one of a Gilbert Islander; another of a Korean; a carved jade "Tiki" from New Zealand; a collection of weapons from the Stanley expedition through Central Africa; objects to complete series in the Japanese collection and many others. Funds were also contributed to purchase the skeleton of the gorilla, for the purchase of rare pre-historic relics from Essex County and for several additions to the natural history collections. All objects purchased in this way are marked with the name of the donor of the funds.

Many important gaps in the collections, however, remain unfilled and contributions to the Director's fund are much needed for the purchase,—for example,—of a stuffed specimen of an ostrich; for mounted specimens of Essex county fishes prepared by the process showing the color as well as the form of the species; for glass models illustrating the perishable parts of the lower invertebrates, etc. Contributions of even small sums can thus be expended to the greatest advantage by the Director, while the donor receives full acknowledgment for the gift upon the label of the object purchased. Nor should anyone hesitate to offer any object to the museum, however trivial it may appear. It often happens that an Indian arrow-head

from the ploughed field, or a shell, or some object of native workmanship from a distant land, may be needed to fill a place before left vacant in a collection.

Particularly desired are additions to the collection of portraits of Salem merchants and ship-masters, and models and pictures of Salem vessels. This unique feature of the museum, with its marked local flavor, distinguishes the Salem museum from all others, for it would be hardly possible, even in other maritime cities, to bring together another such collection. The old home of the Salem East India Marine Society is certainly the most fitting place of deposit for the relics of Salem's ancient commerce, and all those who possess any such are urged to contribute them to this interesting memorial of the commercial history of Salem.

BOX

BOX 9

TICKET OFFICE.

LOBBY:

ESSEX ST.
ENTRANCE.

:STAGE:

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CHAPTER 52

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PLAN OF ACADEMY HALL: 157 ESSEX ST., SALEM.

ACADEMY HALL

Was erected by the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, and opened February 12, 1886.

It is centrally located, and is on the level of the street. The entrance is at the easterly side of the East India Marine Building.

The hall is thoroughly ventilated, tastefully decorated, and furnished with comfortable and roomy opera chairs placed on an incline of one foot in five towards the stage, making all seats equally desirable. The seating capacity of the hall is 350. Although arranged primarily for the uses of the Academy, it will be rented for purposes deemed suitable by the trustees, such as concerts, lectures, readings, etc.

For information as to terms and dates application should be made to the janitor of the Academy, at the office on the lower floor of the Marine Building.

Phillips Library



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MUSEUM GUIDE
PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE
SALEM, MASS.

NEWCOMB & GAUSS, PRINTERS, SALEM